1. Counterplan Text: In the United States criminal justice system; jury nullification ought to be used in the face of injustice.   
   B. Competition: The CP is mutually exclusive, the aff not defending perceived injustice would be severance.  
   C. Net Benefits:   
   1) “Perceived Injustice” assumes that true injustice is not occurring. White elitists are less likely to perceive true injustice. **Hagan**: Hagan, John, and Celesta Albonetti. “Race, Class, and the Perception of Criminal Injustice in America”. American Journal of Sociology 88.2 (1982): 329–355. PE

The results of two research literatures, one dealing with criminal sentencing and the other with public rankings of crime seriousness, have raised doubts that **conflict exists in American society about issues of criminal justice**. This paper offers a different and more direct approach to this issue by analyzing public perceptions of criminal injustice and by assessing the capacity of conflict theory to explain them. Our analysis is based on **a national survey,** and it **focuse[ing]**s **on** the **race, class, and status** positions of the respondents, with class position measured in neo-Marxian terms. Three major findings are (i) **[found] that black Americans are** considerably **more likely than white Americans to perceive criminal injustice**; (ii) **that regardless of race**, **members of the** surplus **population are significantly more likely than members of other classes to perceive criminal injustice; and** (iii) **that class position conditions the relationship of race to the perception of criminal injustice, with the division between the races in these perceptions being most acute in the professional managerial class**. These findings constitute substantial evidence that race and class conflict exist with regard to issues of criminal injustice, and that neither kind of conflict can properly be understood without consideration of the other. Implications for Marxist and nonMarxist criminologies are indicated

2) Perceptions can be manipulated and are based on assumptions inaccurate perceptions. We need to look to truth not perception. **Hall** Hall, Karyn. "A Few of the Many Ways We Distort Reality." Psychology Today. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Nov. 2015. PE

One of the choices you have when faced with a problem is to change your perception of the problem. **People sometimes resist altering their perceptions**, believing they are right in what they see, hear, and remember. **The truth is that your perceptions are often inaccurate**, pa**rticularly in emotionally charged situations**. So one way of being more open to  changing your perceptions is to consider the ways your perceptions may be inaccurate.**1. How you focus your attention affects your perceptions.**When you have an idea in your mind you tend to look for evidence that supports that idea and not pay attention to evidence that says the idea isn’t accurate. T**his is called confirmation**[**bias**](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/bias)**.** If you believe you are lucky whenever you wear your red sweatshirt, you are likely to focus on the times that is true and discount the times you were lucky when you weren’t wearing the shirt and when you weren’t lucky when wearing the shirt.  Democrats will look for evidence they are right and Republicans are wrong and vice versa. You tend to look for and pay attention to evidence that supports your beliefs.  So one way of changing your perception is to check the evidence.  Is the way you see the situation factual?  Find a way to count or otherwise test out your thoughts in a more objective way.  Maybe your brother actually spends as much time talking with you as he does your older sister. Maybe your husband puts his clothes away one out of three times instead of never. **2. Most people don’t like uncertainty so they classify people and experiences into categories. People also learn to associate outcomes with cues when they may not be related.** If a sexy redhead wearing tight pants and stilettos flirts with your husband and ignores you, you may tend to be suspicious of the next woman you meet who wears high heels.  People tend to believe that when people are similar in one way, they are likely to be similar in other ways and this is often not the case. Not only that, but because you have the idea that she is going to behave a certain way, you may be overly sensitive to any actions on her part that support that view (confirmation bias). n addition, you may have learned to associate attractive redheads with being abandoned or teased. You may or may not be aware of the reason for your immediate [fear](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/fear), dislike and distrust of redheads wearing heels. Either way it will influence your perception of the person. Be aware that humans tend to group and classify people and interactions in ways that aren’t correct. People can respond emotionally to subtle cues such as the sounds or lights or smells without any awareness of their emotions coloring their thoughts. [Mindfulness](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/mindfulness)can help you be aware of your reactions and pause to consider all factors before responding. **3. Your first perception affects your later perceptions and decisions**.  In some cases, buying a car is a good example of how this works. The sticker price for the car is $25,000 but the salesman gets you a special deal. You can drive off the lot for $20,000.  At this point, $20,000 looks great. What a bargain. This is called the anchoring effect.  Your belief in the car’s value is anchored at $25,000. If you “anchored” at a reasonable cost that would be okay. But you don’t. A couple of researchers (Ariely) looked at the anchoring effect by having students bid for items in an auction. They held up a bottle of wine, a textbook or a cordless trackball and described how wonderful the item was. Then each student wrote down the last two digits of their social security number. The digits represented the price of the auction items. If the last two digits were 33, then the textbook was $33.  If the last two digits were 15, then the wine was $15.  After writing down the pretend price, the students bid for the items. The students who had high social security numbers paid up to 346% more than those with low numbers. **When you have negative reactions to situations or to yourself**, how much is an anchoring effect influencing your view?  For example, if your first experience with learning or going to[therapy](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/therapy) was negative, **think** **how that might influence your later experiences**. If your first experience with your neighbor was negative, then maybe that has colored your later interactions.  That saying about the power of [first impressions](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/first-impressions) seems to have some truth.**4.  If you imagine an event occurring, your view of the likelihood of that event actually occurring increases.**If you worry and ruminate about awful events, such as your spouse [cheating on](https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/infidelity) you, you are also increasing your sense of how likely it is that the awful event will occur. That of course will add to your misery, though it’s only a change in your perception. Stopping rumination is difficult. If you ruminate, consider that your perception of the likelihood of the dreaded event actually occurring is skewed. Consider letting the ruminating thought pass through.  Perhaps replace it with visualizing yourself behaving effectively with problems that come your way.